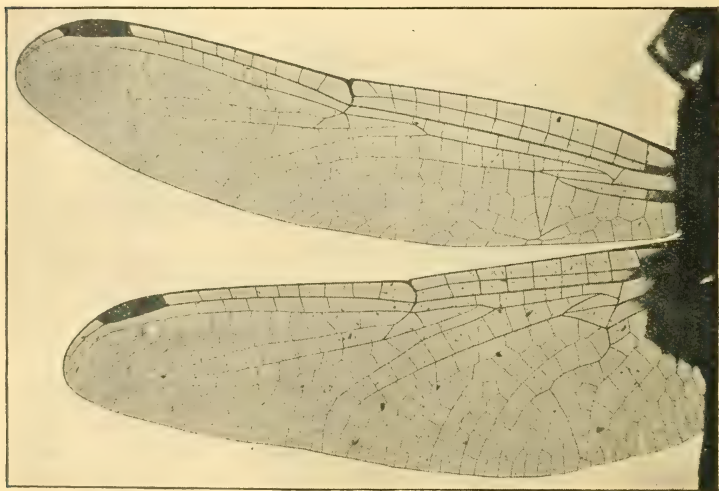


III.—*A new Form of Indothemis limbata from Ceylon*
(Odonata). By HERBERT CAMPION.

INDOTHEMIS LIMBATA, Selys, is an uncommon species known only from four localities in Burma and the Malay Peninsula, but an examination of some material in the British Museum (Natural History) shows that a local form of it occurs also in Ceylon. This material consists of two males and one female obtained in 1890 by Col. J. W. Yerbury, and it appears to have been recorded as *Trithemis festiva*, Ramb., in Mr. W. F. Kirby's report upon the collection of Cinghalese Odonata to which it belongs (Linn. Soc. Journ., Zool. xxiv. p. 551, 1894). Indeed, the males resemble those of



Indothemis limbata sita, subsp. n., holotype.

T. festiva so closely that they are very likely to be confused with them, unless an inspection is made of the venational characters or of the genitalia of the second abdominal segment.

The males of the new subspecies differ from those of the typical form in having (1) the tips of the wings hyaline, instead of being narrowly bordered with dark brown; (2) the brown markings at the base of the wings more opaque; (3) the basal wing-markings extending further distally, *e.g.*, reaching to the first antenodal in the fore

wing and to the second antenodal in the hind wing, instead of ceasing halfway to (fore wing) or at (hind wing) the first antenodal; and (4) the pterostigma about 1 mm. shorter and of a darker and redder shade of brown. The hamules of the two forms are barely distinguishable from one another.

Specimens of *Indothemis* are still very rare in collections, and the female of *I. limbata limbata* has never been described. Although the female of *I. cæsia*, Ramb., was in the possession of De Selys-Longchamps in 1884, he mistook it for *Sympetrum meridionale*, and the unique specimen remained unrecognised for more than a quarter of a century. The undescribed female from Ceylon likewise resembles a *Sympetrum*, and at a cursory glance might easily be confused with *S. danæ*, Sulz., ♀.

Indothemis limbata sita, subsp. n.

♂ (holotype). Trincomali, 6. xii. 1890, Yerbury.

Closely resembling the ♂ of *I. limbata limbata*, Selys.

Length of abdomen 23 mm.; hind wing 27 mm.

Wings hyaline, except at base. Fore wing with umber-brown streaks in the (1) subcostal space, ending at the first antenodal, (2) cubito-anal space, ending at the anal crossing, and (3) basal cell in the anal field. Hind wing with large umber-brown basal spot, extending outwards to a point between the first and second antenodals, and continuing posteriorly at about the same level to the end of the first proximal cell in the anal loop: the outline then proceeds obliquely to meet the inner margin of the wing at a point four or five cells beyond the apex of the membranule. Pterostigma 3 mm. long, dark reddish brown. Antenodals $\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{8}$. Postnodals $\frac{8 \cdot 7}{8 \cdot 8}$. Discoidal area of left fore wing with one row of three cells next to the triangle. Triangle of right fore wing free.

On the dorsum of segments 7 and 8 of the abdomen a pair of conspicuous orange-brown streaks, somewhat less than half the length of the segment. On the ventral surface of segments 5-8 (and perhaps on 4 also) a pair of stripes similar in position, length, and colour to the streaks on the dorsum of 7 and 8, but wider.

♂ (paratype). Trincomali, 18. ix. 1890, Yerbury.

Length of abdomen 22 mm.; hind wing 26 mm.

Antenodals $\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{8}$. Postnodals $\frac{8 \cdot 8}{8 \cdot 9}$. Discoidal area of

right fore wing with one row of three cells next to the triangle.

Evidently a more fully adult specimen. Even under the most favourable illumination, abdominal segments 7 and 8 show no trace of pale markings. On the ventral surface of segments 5-7 (but not on 4 and 8) are just discernible orange-brown stripes similar to those seen in the holotype. There are also some patches of orange-brown on the under-side of segments 1 and 2. The labrum, clypeus, frons, metepimeron, pectus, and legs are blacker than in the holotype.

♀ (allotype). Trincomali, Ceylon, 19. viii. 1890, *Yerbury*.

Length of abdomen 20 mm. ; hind wing 26 mm.

Labium yellow, with a very large triangular black spot lying upon the median lobe and those portions of the lateral lobes which are immediately above it. Labrum and clypeus yellow. Frons yellow, with a rather broad black streak bordering the vertex and the eyes. Vertex, antennæ, and occipital triangle brownish black. Space behind each eye with two conspicuous yellow spots.

Prothorax yellowish. Meso-metathorax yellow, with a broad mid-dorsal black band: a still broader juxta-humeral black band: and a black band of intermediate width, partly above and partly upon the second lateral suture; this last-mentioned band embodies a row of five yellow spots, of which the first and the last are the largest. Pectus with a broad transverse band of blackish brown immediately behind the legs, a narrow black band upon the hind margin of the thorax, and a third band, broad, semicircular, and blackish brown, lying between the other two.

Fore wings with a mere trace of saffron at the base. Hind wings with a trace of saffron in the costal and median spaces; a streak of saffron in the subcostal space, reaching to the first antenodal; and a large basal saffron spot, extending from the cubitus above to a point three or four cells beyond the apex of the membranule, and reaching distally to the level of the first antenodal and the inner boundary of the anal loop. Pterostigma 3 mm. long, pale reddish brown. Antenodals $\frac{10\frac{1}{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{10\frac{1}{2}}{9}$. Postnodals $\frac{7 \cdot 8}{8 \cdot 8}$. Discoidal area of each fore wing with one row of three cells next to the triangle. Triangle of left fore wing free.

Legs black; femora of fore legs yellowish internally.

Abdomen tapering gradually from base to apex, mainly black. Segments 1-3 yellow at the sides, and with some

yellowish patches on the dorsum. On segments 4-8 the yellow area on each side takes on the form of a well-defined yellow marking, reaching from the base to about the middle of the segment, except on 4, where it is about three-quarters as long as the segment: on 5-7 the marking is deeply bifid, and the lower branch becomes progressively shorter: on 4 and 8 the branches of the marking are completely separated at the base: on 9 the yellow marking is reduced to a mere basal dot. Segment 10 is wholly black. Ventral surface of segments 1 and 2 mostly yellow; a broad mid-ventral black band on 2; 3-8 yellow in the basal half (or thereabouts) and black in the apical half (or thereabouts); 9 and 10 black.

Anal appendages blackish brown, about as long as segment 9; conical; straight, except at the tips, which are pointed and divergent.

Vulvar lamina not at all prominent; the posterior margin straight in ventral view and slightly arched when seen from behind.

IV. — *Results of the Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen, 1921.*—No. 25. *Hymenoptera Parasitica: Ichneumonidea.* By JAMES WATERSTON, B.D., D.Sc.

THE thirteen specimens of parasitic Hymenoptera taken by the Expedition are referable to three genera, whose study presents very considerable difficulties. Moreover, the descriptions of Holmgren—to whom mainly our knowledge of these insects from Spitsbergen is due—are insufficient for critical work. Thanks, however, to the kindness of Dr. A. Roman, Stockholm, who has access to Holmgren's types, three of the possibly four species represented in the collection have been determined. I desire to thank Dr. Roman heartily for the trouble he has taken. As Dr. Roman is at present engaged in revising the Hymenoptera of Spitsbergen, it is unnecessary to offer now any descriptive or comparative notes on the species recorded below.

All the specimens were taken by Mr. C. S. Elton (whose collecting was done at the head of Klaas Billen Bay, "Bruce City"), mostly from various flowers growing on a raised shingly beach at from 0-60 feet.

All of the three named species were originally described from Spitsbergen, and Mr. Elton's captures were apparently